

# Signs of Developmental Delays in Children with ASD

Betania Caraveo\*

Children's Psychiatric Hospital Juan N. Navarro, Av. San Fernando 86, Belisario Domínguez Secc 16, Tlalpan, 14080, Mexico City, Mexico

## INTRODUCTION

Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are frequently instructed on social and communication activities. The rehearsal and production process for a theatre play is both demanding and enjoyable, and it fosters the development of social and language skills.

Social play begins in early adolescence and is one of the most common forms of social contact in animals. The ability to engage in social play is critical to a child's normal social and cognitive development. Neurodevelopmental problems are seen in adolescent mammals that are deprived of social engagement at this age. Adult behavioral patterns, neuroanatomical changes, and neurochemistry are all altered in ways that mirror autism spectrum disease (ASD). Communication, social perception, and social behavior all suffer from these deficiencies. Reduced interest in social things, on the other hand, is a sign that is most common in the early stages of ASD. Researchers would benefit from a better understanding of the relevance of early social interactions, particularly play, in the development of social, cognitive, and emotional functioning. Researchers isolate animals during early adolescence to better understand how social deprivation affects behavior. Since it appears that mouse isolation-rearing has negative consequences on social development, most studies have focused on rodents, making it a valid model of ASD. This chapter will look at the model's potential as an ASD model, as well as how it might help us understand ASD and the neurodevelopmental mechanisms that are affected by a lack of social contacts early in life [1-3].

Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) generally marked by impairments in social interaction and reciprocal communication, both verbal and nonverbal. Face and gaze direction, both of which are used in nonverbal cues, are described as abnormal in people with ASD [4]. Additionally, body movements convey a variety of social signs. They are the only support that allows the comprehension of a social content in certain circumstances, such as when observing two people from afar. The role of whole-body motion processing in social cognition was examined in this study.

Dementia is a condition in which one's cognitive abilities deteriorate. It is a primary cause of dependency among elderly individuals because to the resulting behavioral changes and

reduced capacity to engage in normal living activities. According to previous study, inadequate communication makes it harder for interlocutors to grasp what persons with cognitive impairment mean, as well as making it more difficult for patients to understand the dangers and benefits of their various options.

Patients must make healthcare decisions regardless of their ultimate communicative and/or cognitive limitations, and it is critical to involve the patient in the decision-making process in order to achieve good compliance and treatment outcomes. Health-care decisions can range from essential and ethically difficult situations, such as deciding between therapies or enrolling in a research trial, to changes in daily living, such as the need for home care. It is ethical for staff to ensure that a patient's autonomy and independence are fostered at all times, yet this may conflict with maintaining the patient's safety [5]. Despite the fact that communication challenges are clear, patients do not receive structured support from employees for their communication difficulties. It's not always clear how best to provide this kind of assistance.

Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders have a difficult time understanding others' thoughts and feelings (ASD). Theory of mind, or the ability to grasp others' perspectives, is at the heart of all social interactions. This difficulty in ASD can impede people from engaging in social routines, meaningful conversations, group activities, and behaviors that show a willingness to cooperate, contribute, and care about others' well-being. The inability to grasp others' perspectives leads to social and communication issues, and it is frequently seen as a major deficiency in ASD. As a result, improving social skills is frequently a priority of training for people with ASD [6].

## REFERENCES

1. Tomlinson M. Setting global research priorities for developmental disabilities, including intellectual disabilities and autism. *J Intellect Disabil Res* 2014;58:1121-1130.
2. Maulik PK, Mascarenhas MN, Mathers CD, Dua T, Saxena S. Prevalence of intellectual disability: A meta-analysis of population-based studies. *Res Dev Disabil* 2011;32(2):419-436.
3. Mercadante MT, Evans-Lacko S, Paula CS. Perspectives of intellectual disability in Latin American countries: Epidemiology, policy, and services for children and adults. *Curr Opin Psychiat* 2009;22:469-474.

\*Correspondence to: Betania Caraveo, Children's Psychiatric Hospital Juan N. Navarro, Av. San Fernando 86, Belisario Domínguez Secc 16, Tlalpan, 14080, Mexico City, Mexico, Tel: 01093054903, E-mail: betania.caraveo@insp.mx

Received: November 29, 2021; Accepted: December 13, 2021; Published: December 20, 2021

Citation: Caraveo B (2021) Signs of Developmental Delays in Children with ASD. *Autism Open Access*. S5:005. DOI: 10.35248/2165-7890.21.S5.005.

Copyright: © 2021 Caraveo B. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

4. Braverman-Bronstein A. Population profiles associated with severe functional difficulties and disability among 5-17 years-old children in México. *Sal Pub Mex* 2017;59(4):370-379.
5. Chiarotti F, Venerosi A. Epidemiology of autism spectrum disorders: A review of worldwide prevalence estimates since 2014. *Brain Sci* 2020;10(5):274.
6. Polanczyk G, Salum GA, Sugaya LS, Caye A, Rhode LA. Annual research review: A meta-analysis of the worldwide prevalence of mental disorders in children and adolescents. *J Child Psychol Psychiat* 2015;56(3):345-365.